Navigation of the Amazon.

Benor de La Torre to Hon. Phillo Whitz.

Department of Foreigner Briations, legitar de la Congression (Minister of War and Marine, temporarily in charge of the Department of Foreign Relations of Ecuador, has the honor to announce to the honorable Charge d'Affaires of the United States, that, under this date, the requisite orders have been given to the executive of the province of Pichincha (Quito.) and to the principal magistracy (Jefetura politica) of Napo, in order that they may render to George Corbin Elwards, Gustavus Quedenfeldt, John Driscoll, and John Field, the assistance they may defice to enable them to visit the eastern regions of this republic, for the purpose of exploring the navigable rivers tributary to the Amazon. And for your information and their guidance, the original letter to the Joře Politico of Napo, and a copy of the order to the Governor of Pichincha, are herewith inclosed.

It was with the highest satisfaction that the government of the undersigned sanctioned the law enacted by the last Congress of Ecuador, on the 28th of November last; because, by that law, ali nations are invited to participate in the free navigation of our rivers, thus offering new incentives for the preservation of the harmonious and friendly relations between Ecuador and the various governments of America and Europe, and for daily drawing more closely those ties of amity and-reciprocal interest that so happily exist between them.

These citizens of the United States are the first who have come to avail themselves of the important advantages offered by the law in question, and will be the first to receive the protection of the Ecuadorian government in their enterprise.

Citizens of a model republic, they have no doubt brought with them, and will constantly cherish in this country, the spirit of the liberal institutions under which they were nurtured. Yet the government of the undersigned desires that the honorable Charge d'Affaires will be pleased to remind these fellow-countryment of his

harsh usage.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to the honorable Charge d'Affaires of the United States, the high and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be his most obedient and very humble servant,

TEODORO GOMEZ DE LA TORRE.

To the Honorable Philo White, Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

MB. WHITE TO SENOR DE LA TORRE.

LECATION OF THE UNITED STATES, QUITO, March 24, 1854.

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of His Excellency the Minister of War and Marine, temporarily in charge of the Department of Poreign Relations of Ecuador, in which the Minister has been pleased to announce to the undersigned the measures adopted by his government for extending its aid and countenance to George Corbin Edwards, Gustavus Quedenfeldt, John Driscoll, and John Field, citizens of the United States, and for facilitating their transit hence to the Province of "Napo," and other eastern districts of examining the soil and the water-courses of that region, with the ulterior view of locating in the country, and opening the navigation of its rivers, under the guaranty of the law of Ecuador of the 26th of November of the past year, which declares the commerce of the Amazon and its tributaries free to all the world, and invites settlements have also been The accompanying documents have also been

November of the past year, which declares the commerce of the Amazon and its tributaries free to all the world, and invites settlements there by the people of every nation.

The accompanying documents have also been duly received, and handed to the "empresarios" for whom they were designed. For these, and for the kindness and hospitality they have experienced in this capital, the undersigned is authorized to tender their grateful acknowledgments to the national and municipal authorities, and to all others who either ministered to their comforts or cheered them on their way."

And the undersigned deems this an appropriate occasion for congratulating the Minister of Foreign Relations, and, through him, his Excellency the President and the other executive functionaries of the republic, on their adoption of a system of administrative measures so enlightened as that indicated by the law of the 26th of November last.

Animated by an anxious desire to see all the republics of this hemisphere assume that exalted rank among the sovereignties of the earth which their successful experiment and bright example in illustration of the great principles of human liberty and self-government entitle them to occupy, a pleasant duty is devolved upon the undersigned, to announce to his government and his countrymen that the legislative and executive authorities of Ecuador, embracing the liberal principles of the age, and emulating the progressive spirit by which their Northern texthren have been enabled to achieve such marked triumphs in civilization and the peaceful arts, have taken an elevated position in the foreground of their sister democracies of the South, by proclaming and giving effect to those cardinal maxims of reciprocal trade, and unfettered commercial intercourse with the world, which at this day so clearly indicates the line of demarcation between a high grade of civilization under free institutions, and the retrograde policy of those despotians which, in God's providence, are still suffered to linger as dark spots on

eput and elevated one that characterize their international relations.

By hip act decreeing an absolute freedom of commerce in the flavigation of her rivers, and throwing open the magnificent region of the Amazonian slope to unrestricted colonization by freemen from all nations, and by making this measure a prominent question in their governmental policy, the enlight-uned statesmen of Ecuador have marked out a bright career for their country. For this illustrious act of their administration, they will in all time be greeted as benefactors of the race. And the plaudits of a free people will be the more grateful to the recipients, after they shall have relinquished the cares and the blandishments of official station, because of the consciousness of having been the honored agents of consolidating the liberties and securing the properity and happiness of their countrymen, upon a basis which naught but suicidal acts of their own Can ever subvert.

basis which naught but suicidal acis of their own can ever subvert.

The undersigned begs to reiterate to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, the sentiments of high regard and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be, most respectfully, his Excellency's very obedient servant,

PRILO WHITZ.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, Republic of Ecuador.

[Translated from La Libertad of Quito, April 1, 1854.] The Chief of Police of this Canton, [Dr. Aparicio Rivadencira] has given information to the government of various abuses committed by the Curate of the Parish of Amaguaña,—such as trafficking with the collections made on Sacramental occa-tions, and the sums extorted in sixpences from is poor parishioners at confessionals,—the coercing he Indians into his domestic service, without making them any compensation, &c. &c. The government has given orders that summary measures be liken to bring that curate to a rigid accountability for these scandalous acts.

The government and the Chief of Police meri the thanks of the community for the real they have

The government and the Chief of Police merit the thanks of the community for the zeal they have manifested in the correction of these abuses. God grant that we may always have a Chief of Police as active and humane as the present incumbent, and that he may always have a Chief of Police as active and humane as the present incumbent, and that he may continue to exercise the same vigilance and feel the same interest in behalf of the unfortunate people who groan under the tyranny of that corrupt class of the priesthood.

The Indians of the rural parishes constitute the bulk of their population, and the burden of parachini misrule falls most heavily upon them; for that reason, they are the more entitled to the protection of the government authorities. Let the Chief of Police, therefore, not relax his philanthropic efforts to bridle (refrenar) those priests who scandalize the sacerdotal office. Let him do this, and he will merit it and receive the benedictions of those hapless parishioners, in whose behalf no one has hithertoriased the voice of kindness and protection. Go on then, sir, in carrying out your laudable purpose, and your noble course will serve as a bright example to your successors, in alleviating the sufferings of that hitherto neglected class who have been the victims of the cupidity of various priests. Continue in these deeds of benevolence, and the evil propensities of avaricious curates will prove less hamful to their parishioners, and the day will be hastened when they will be aborn of their power to oppress them—that happy day, in which the nation shall rejoice in being able to say, Ecclesiastical persecution no longer exists in Ecuador.

SENOR DE LA TORRE TO MR. WHITE, Pressubency of the Democratic Society.

SENOR DE LA TORRE TO MR. WHITE,

PRESIDENCY OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, PRESIDENCY OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, Professing an eternal hatred of every species of king-craft that may attempt to establish itself among us by the malign influence of crowned heads, the Democratic Society of this capital, originally associated for the purpose of diffusing republican princi-

Soubsequently to this, and within a few days past, Dr. David Watson and Mr. Levi Conklin have arrived in Quito from California, with the design of explicing the river Napo, and the adjacent country, preliminary in the colonization of that region, and the navigation of the river by steam—provided the inducements offered shall seem to warrant such an enterprise.

ples among the popular masses, and of demonstrating to the people that their highest hopes of preserving their rights and perpetuating their liberties, and of being fairly judged by an enlightened world, depend largely upon democratic associations, through which to sectire harmony in their councils and unity in their action.

And being fully apprised that the Hon. Charge d'Affaires of the United States cherishes, in an eminent degree, political maxims identical with theirs, and that he cordially sympathizes with the sons of Ecuador in those exalted sentiments of democracy under the influence of which this society has been instituted, they have resolved to ask of the Hon. Charge d'Affaires the privilege of inscribing his name on their records as an honorary and valued member of their association.

Should the Hon. Mr. White be pleased to accept the invitation herein extended to him, the President of the society will do himself the honor, in due time, to make known the days designated for their meetings, and on which they may hope the honorary members will favor them with their presence.

With sentiments of the highest and most distinguished consideration, the undersigned has the honor to be Mr. White's most obedient humble servant.

To the Hop. Philo White; Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

the United States.

ME. WHITE TO SENOR DE LA TORRE.

vant.
To the Hop. Philo White, Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

ME. WHITE TO SENGE DE LA TORRE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.)
QUITO, February 3, 1854.
SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ult., in which I am favored with an invitation to become an honorary member of the "Democratic Society" of Quito. And in reply, I hasten to render to the Society, through its Honorable President, the tribute of my sincere thanks for the compliment thus flatteringly tendered.

Having consecrated the entire period of my political life to the inculcation of democratic principles, through the medium of the press and other effective agencies. I may, perhaps, without being charged with egotism, be permitted to acquiesce in the society's estimate of my claims to the honor of an enrolment as a corresponding member of their patriotic and illustrious association.

In view, however, of the official position I occupy, as the representative of a foreign power, a sense of delicacy, if not of duty, admonishes me to abstain from mixing myself in the local questions and partisan discussions that may arise among you and that are incident to all popular forms of government.

But I do not understand the society as proposing that I should mingle personally in its business and discussions. And if their expectations do not extend beyond a wish that I should occupy a seat in their midst as a privileged spectator, I shall esteem myself honored with the license of occasionally being present at their reunions. And I can assure the society that I shall take a deep interest in all their proceedings that may tend to illustrate the majestic truths of democracy and lead to the enlightenment of the masses, constituting as they do the only legitimate "sovereignty" among men.

Morever, if I rightly comprehend the primordial design and ultimate aim of your society, it is as essentially national in its scope as it is eminently benevolent in its purposes. And confiding in the means employed, and having full f

Grasshopper Roast in California.—Among the choice delicacies with which the Digger Indians regale themselves during the summer season, says the Empire County Argus, is the grasshopper roast. Having been an eye witness to the preparation and discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers, we can describe it truthfully. There are districts in California, as well as portions of the plains between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains, that literally swarm with grasshoppers, and in such astonishing numbers that a man cannot place his foot to the ground while walking there, without crashing great numbers. To the Indian they are a delicacy, and are caught and cooked in the following manner: A piece of ground issought where they most abound, in the centre of which an excavation is made, large and deep enough to prevent the insect from hopping out when once in. The entire party of diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and with each a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side, gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly all, are secured in the pit. In the meantime, smaller excavations are made, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all, or nearly all, are secured in the
pit. In the meantime, smaller excavations are made,
answering the purpose of ovens, in which fires are
kindled and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a
short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together
with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven.
The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and
after being thoroughly soaked in water for a few mo.
ments, are emptied in the oven and closed in. Ten
or fifteen minutes suffice to roast tham, when they
are taken out and eaten without further preparation, and with much apparent relish, or as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into
soup. And having, from curiosity, tasted, not the
soup, but the roast, really if one could but divest
himself of the idea of eating an insect as we do an
oyster or a shrimp, with other preparations than
simply roasting, they would not be considered very
bad eating, even by more refined epicures than the
Digger Indians.

A Verry Strange Case.—About five years ago

bad eating, even by more refined epicures than the Digger Indians.

A Verry Strange Case.—About five years ago an old man named John Welch, aged 72 years, in Richmond county, Ohio, was charged with nurdering his wife, and was twice tried on the indictment in that county. At the first trial the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict; and upon the second he was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He obtained a new trial, and for the purpose of securing an impartial jury the case was removed to Knox county. The Mount Vernon Banner gives the following statement of the circumstances, as proven last week on the third trial:—The deceased was found in the well of the prisoner, with her skull crushed through the petrus portion of the same; and several of the physicians who testified in the case were of opinion that the injury was done with a heavy blow from a hammer, or some other heavy solid instrument. Several large stains of blood were found upon the floor, upon the porch, and upon a path leading from the house to the well, in which the deceased was found in the woll, in which was also a proof, also, that the prisoner in going after assistance (to get the bedy of the deceased out of the well) passed by the house of a near neighbor, and went directly to the house of a near neighbor, and went directly to the house of his son—that after reaching the house of his son he sat down and cat breakfast before returning to extricate the body of the deceased much coldness and want of feeling about the master. The deceased was the third wife of the prisoner, and twenty years his junior in age, and a separation seems at one time to have taken place between them there was a bad state of feeling, and a separation seems at one time to have taken place between them. The defence set up the place and a separation seems at one time to have taken place between them. The defence set up the plea of suicide. The jury were out half an hour, and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

BALLOON ASCENSION IN BALTIMORE.- A very Balloon Ascension in Baltimore.—A very large crowd assembled yesterday afternoon at the grounds lately occupied by the Hippodrome, to witness the ascension of Mr. George Elliott with his balloon. The inflation commenced at three o'clock, at which time a band of music, under the direction of Professor Bacr, in attendance, struck up a lively air, which added much to the occasion. Large crowds of persons filled every avenue leading to the place, and the house tops were covered in all directions. From the most reliable estimate there were about fifteen hundred persons within the enclosure. tions. From the most reliable estimate there were about fifteen hundred persons within the enclosure. At four and five o'clock pilota were sent off, but it was not until a quarter past six that the balloon was sufficiently inflated to ascend. At that time Mr. Elliott left the cer, and walked over to a number of ladies, one of whom presented him with a flag, for which he returned thanks in a short address. He then returned, took his place in the car, and gave the order to let go. The balloon rose gracefully for about one hundred feet, when it took a northwardly direction, all the time ascending until it reached an altitude of about five thousand feet. Before he had reached that height, however, a current of air took the balloon in an eastward direction. Reaching a the balloon in an eastward direction. Reaching a higher current, it again took a westward course, and came near to the city. About seven o'clock the balloon descended a few miles from the city.—Baltimore American, May 30.

We learn that Mr. John Tope, one of the diversemployed by Messra. Wells, Govan & Green, in their operations on the lake, lost his life while experimenting with a sub-marine armor, a few days since. The circumstances attending this lamentable casuality, as relisted to us by Mr. Green, are substantially as follows:—It appears that Mr. Tope was desirous of testing a sub-marine armor, preparatory to commencing operations on the wrecks which the company design raising this summer, and on Friday afternoon last, in company with three others, started from Cattaraugus Creek in a small vessel of about twenty tons burthen, and proceeded some distance from the shore, where the water was about forty feet deep. Mr. Tope descended into the water three times. The first and second time went down some fifteen or twenty feet, each time signalizing to those above to raise him. In both instances he ramaked that the foul air did not escape fast enough to allow him to breathe freely. Levelus so group the valre which and desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has been desired the man who held the signal has the signals. He then entered the water, and had descended about thirty feet, when these above thought the armor felt unusually heavy. The signal line was immediately lerked to ascertain whether anything was wong, but receiving no answering signal, the diver was immediately raised from the water.

On opening the helmet, the unfortunate occupant of the armor wan found to be quite dead, presenting a horrid spectacle, blood cosing from his syes, ears, nose and mouth. Detaching the spring from the escape-valve prevented the water to mound his present the signal has desired to the water upon the level of the deceased the water to t

List of patents issued from the United States Pa-

tent Office, for the week ending May 30, 1854—each bearing that date:—

Isaac M. Singer, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.
Christian B. Miller, of Wilmington, Del.—For improvement in processes for galvanizing metals.
John Murphy, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in processes for treating gutta percha.
Chas. T. Appleton, of Roxbury, Mass.—For improvement in dyeing processes. Patented in England, August 30, 1853.
Wm. Beal, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in corn crushers.
John H. Barsanter, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in knitting machines.
Chas. H. Bigelow, of Lawrence, Mass.—For improved mode of manufacturing tarbine wheels.
John Brown, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in hot water apparatus.
Abel Brearer, of Saugatuck, Conn.—For improvement in fastening the discs and rims of car wheels.
J. H. Fairchild, of Jericho, Vt.—For improvement in hooks and eyes.
Chas. Gregg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvetent Office, for the week ending May 30, 1854—each

J. H. Fairchild, of Jericho, Vt.—For improvein hooks and eyes.

Chas. Gregg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in vices, or chucks, for holding cylindrical
bodies.

John Harraday, of New York, N. Y.—For improved machine for cutting out cloth, Patented in
England, Jan. 20, 1854.

Silns A. Holmes, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in cameras for taking stereoscope or
other daguerreotypes.

provement in cameras for taking stereoscope or other daguerreotypes. Carmi Hobson, of Hannibal, Mo.—For improved stove machine.

Thos. J. Jarrett, of Horsham, Pa.—For improve-

Thos. J. Jarrett, of Horsnam, Pa.—For improvement in hay elevators.

George Neilson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in ventilating window for railroad cars.

John R. Pierce, of Castile, N. Y.—For improvement in neck yokes.

Daniel Pool, of Mount Carmel, Ill.—For improvement in next, crashers.

ment in quartz crushers.

Elias M. Ray, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Martin W. Stevens and Edward G. Kinsley, of Stoughton, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Bolt S. Thomas of Wilmington N. C.—For improvement in sewing machines. Robt. S. Thomas, of Wilmington, N. C.—For im-

Rolt. S. Thomas, of Wilmington, N. C.—For improved typograph.

Benj. C. Vanduzen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to Jno. Martin and Benj. C. Vanduzen—For improvement in furnace grate bars.

Wm. Waley, of New London, Conn., assignor to Jonathan Whipple, Jr., of Hopedale, Conn.—For improvement in self-acting nipper blocks.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT—Olden Nichols, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in grinding mills. Patented Oct. 12, 1852,

Annest of a Suprosed Istoston.—A man calling himself George W. Smith, and claiming to be a secret agent of the Post Office Department, called at the Post Office in this city yesterday forenoon, and presented to Mr. Allis, the Post Office Department, and presented to Mr. Allis, the Post Office Department in the same the signature of appointment, dated at the Post Office Department at vasnington, and baseing the signature of the late Assistant Postmaster General, Maj. S. R. Hobbie, stating, at the same time, that he had been visiting many of the principal post offices in the West, as a secret agent, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, and the popularity of the postmasters among the people in the immediate vicinity of the different offices. Mr. Holbrook, for many years an agent of that department, happened to be present, and not recognizing Smith as an employe of that branch of the government, privately expressed his suspicions that all was not right, in which Mr. Allis fally concurred. Smith, after talking over official matters awhile, and carefully inspecting the office, withdrew, remarking that he would call again in the afternoon, when he came, according to appointment, and the result of this interview was the application for the loan of a sun of money, which the postmaster advanced him. An officer was now sent for, and Smith was arrested, and is now in jail, awaling a reply to a telegraph message from Mr. Holbrook to the Post Office Department. There can be no doubt that many postmasters at the West have been swindled out of their money by this man. The letter, purporting to be from Major Hobbie, is a forgery. ARREST OF A SUPPOSED IMPOSTOR .-- A man call

gery.

F. S.—Since the above was written, we have heard of one postmaster, not far off, who was "done" out of a sum of morey by this same impostor.—Rechester Advertiser, May 27.

Ascertiser, May 27.

A SEAMAN'S EXTRA PAY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCULSTANCIS.—A sailor in the United States Navy served out the term of his enlistment honorably and faithfully, and at its expiration, without receiving a faithful discharge, he re-enlisted, and subsequently descried under the last enlistment. During a portion of his first enlistment, he served on the coast of Culifornia, and became entitled to "extra pay." for which he applied, under the net of August 31, 1852, provided he had received an honorable discharge. It was held that, as he had fully compiled with his first contract of enlistment, and had a right to an honorable discharge if he had demanded it, his fallure to complete a subsequent contract did not deprive him of his right to gratuity depending upon service and honorable discharge under his first enlistment; but the balance of pay due him, under his last enlistment, was forfeited to the government.

Supreme Court—General Terms.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell (P. J.), Roosevelt, and Clerks.

May 31.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, appellants, w. the Board of Supervisor.—This case came on for argument on an appeal from the decision at special term, denying the application of the insurance company for a mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors to reduce the assessment on the appellants from \$800,000 to the sum of \$100,000. The points submitted to the court by Messrs. Joseph Blunt and J. Miller, for the appellants, were that the personal property of the company was assessed at \$800,000 in the year 1853. That the Board of Supervisors completed the assessment roll on the 1st August, 1853, by which a tax was imposed on the basis of that assessment. The Ingislature, on the 29th June, 1863, passed a law which took effect on the 19th July, 1863, by which the insurance company were made subject to the same taxation as if incorporated under the general law, with a capital of \$100,000. Before the Supervisors had completed their duties the appellants objected to the assessment, and applied to them to reduce it to the sum of \$100,000. Which they refused to do. Application was then made they refused to do. Application was then made to the special term of this court for a mandamus, which was denied, and hence this appeal. The appellants contend that the Legislature, by a statute passed 29th June, 1853, enacted "that any mutual life Insurance company incorporated previously to the General Insurance law, on the 10th April, 1849, shall be subject to taxation as if it were incorporated with a capital of \$100,000." This last law went into effect before the Board of Supervisors made their ceitimate and completed their rolls. They were therefore bound to estimate that the personal estate of the insurance company subject to taxation was \$100,000, and not having done so, the action of the board was illegal and without jurisfiction, the tax exceeding the proper sum to be imposed.

For the respondents, Mr. Dillon, the

course, submitted that the insurance company are taxable upon their assests, as their capital stock from
which they derive an income or profit. They form the
fund upon which they transact their business, which is
liable to creditors, and in case of insolvency passes to a
receiver, and which they themselves can use for the
payment of debts, losses, and expenses. The
persons assured are the corporators—the credits
on the books are their certificates of stock;
the stock is made up from accumulations, instead of cash capital immediately subscribed and paid.
That the assessors of the First ward having jurisdiction
of the plaintiffs, their assessment was a judicial act,
binding and conclusive, until it is reversed; that the
Board of Supervisors had no power to alter the assesment roll except in two cases, namely—I. When an incorporated company showed to their satisfaction that it
was not in receipt of any profits or income. (I Rev.
Stat. sec. 9;) or, 2. When the assessors had made an
erroneous assessment, which in their judgment was
good cause for reduction. (Act of 1844, p. 384, sec. 2;
do. 1850, p. 188, sec. 28.) Upon these two points they
act judicially, and their judgment is binding until it is
reversed. They must then insert the assessment as
made by the assessors, or as corrected by themselves.
(I Rev. Stat. p. 417, sec. 16.) That a mandamus is not
the proper ramedy to correct judicial errors. The
court, under mandamus, can require inferior tribunals
to proceed and act, but cannot dictate what their judgment shall be—certiorari performs that office.

Mr. Dillon also contended that the act of 1853 has not
altered the liability of the appellant, who complain not
of the taxation, but of the assessment, which, not being
erroneous at the time it was made, the Board of Supervisors had no power to correct. To require the Supervisors had no power to correct. To require the Supervisors had no power to correct. To require the Supervisors to make this correction, is to make the act of
1853 retrospective,

their premiums, notes, and accumulations therefrom as capital; and that judgment should, therefore, be affirmed with costs. Decision reserved.

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We have before spoken of the association incorporated by the Legishature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society," the object of which is to secure the occupation of Kansas by free settlers. A temporary organization was made by appointing Eli Thayer, of Worcester, as President, and Dr. Thomas H. Webb, of Boston, as Secretary. Books of subscription have been opened at Boston, Worcester and New York, and a meeting of the stockholders for permanent organization, will be held-in Boston on the first Wednesday of June. Its capital is \$5,000,000, in shares of \$100. It is prohibited from holding more than \$20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than \$4 on each share in 1854, or more than \$10 in any year thereafter. Its plan, as already decided upon, is to contract forthwith with the transportation lines for the conveyance of 20,000 emigrants, giving the advantage of the reduced fase to the emigrants; to erect immediately a large receiving establishment in Kansas, where the emigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves; to send out and set in operation steam sawmills, gristmills, and such necessaries of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper. The committee say that it will be but two or three years before the company can dispose of its property in the Territory first occupied, and reimburse itself for its first expenses. At that time, in a State of 70,000 inhabitants, it will possess several reservations of 640 acres each—on which its bearding houses and mills stand—and the churches and school houses which it has rendered necessary. These points will then be the large commercial positions of the new State. If there were only one such, its value, after the region should be so far peopled, would make a very large dividend to the com

EMANCIPATION—A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE IN SATANNAH—A worthy free man of color, named London Evans, long an accredited minister of the gospel, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a resident of Albuny, in this State, and a man whose character in all respects is vouched for, has been for several days in our city soliciting funds to purchase his family of eleven children and two grand children, with the intention of emigrating with them and his wife to Liberia. "Uncle London," as he is familiarly called by those who know him well, appears to be an intelligent, good man, and has given himself up to the work of redeeming his large family, and removing with them to the land of promise—the home of his fathers and kindred. Besides being a man capable of ministering to the intellectual and spiritual well being of his race, he is an excellent mechanic; and in the double capacity of teacher and wagon maker, will doubt-less prove a most valuable acquisition to an African colony. Himself and wife are free, and he has already collected quite a handsome sum towards redeeming his children, and such further sums as may be contributed will undoubtedly be faithfully applied to the same purpose.—Savannah Georgian, May 28.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

WEDNISDAY, May 31-6 P. M. The stock market was quite active to-day, but prices fell off largely. Cumberland, Nicaragua, Reading and Eric closed heavy at a decline ranging from one to two per cent. Considerable cash stock was offered, and sellers, at buyers' option, were satisfied with a small scliers, at buyers' option, were satisfied with a small advance. The rapid improvement in certain fancies within the past week or two, has brought out a great deal of stock, and those who came in at low rates have realized. This is no more than might have been anticipated. It is good policy to secure a profit when you an, and wait for another opportunity to come in again lower prices. Purchasers of Cumberland at 28 20 per cent would be very foolish not to realize at 37 a 30 per cent; and the same remark will apply with equal force to operations in every other fancy on the list. These things are so uncertain, and at this particular moment the market is in such an unsettled state, that it would be wise to real ze, even at a much smaller profit than that named above The difficulty with both bulls and bears is, they do not know when to close up their time contracts. It is always

in the power of cither one or the other to do it at the option, but they too often fix a mark which is seldom realized. Now we have an instance of the peculiarity in Cumberland Coal stock. A great number of Bolders—those who would have been glad, a few weeks since, to have taken thirty five per cent for every share they had -were looking for forty per cent, and had made up their minds to rell at that point. In this they have been elsappointed. Had they not been quite so grasping, and sold at the highest point reached—thirty nine per cent they would have begged a good profit and been now at liberty to come in again at a much lower figure, and had a balance to their credit for future operations. This is only another confirmation of what we have so frequently remarked—that outsiders buy on a rising market, and sell on a falling one. The bears are in this particular just as bad as the bulls. They do not seem to know where to stop in depressing the fancies. The lower any stock goes, the lower they think it must go, until the market turns upon them, and the margin in their favor suddenly disappears. As a general thing speculators in fancy stocks in Wall street do not make so much money as the frequent fluctuations in prices would warrant a looker on in believing. It is a precarious business at the best, but very attractive to those who have nothing else to do with their time or

At the first board to-day, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railread advanced 14 per cent; New York Central Railroad bends, 14; Delaware and Hudson, 16; Parker Vein, 16. Michigan Central Railroad declined 35 per cent; Reading Railroad, M.; Harlem, M.; Nicaragua Transit, 1M; Cum berland Coal, 1M; Illinois Central bonds, M; Canton Co. 14. New York Central Railroad, 14; Eric Railroad, 14. The upward movement in Parker Vein resulted in the sale of nearly five thousand shares. A small improvement in this stock pays a large per cent profit on the invertment, and it is therefore a favorite with a certain class of speculators. It does not require much capital or credit to operate in a great number of shares, and

there will always be more or less activity with it, without much regard to the internal condition of the company's affairs. Nicarsgua Transit went up tee fast to be sustained, and it has consequently falles back to about where it started from. There is very little doubt but that it will experience a more gradual improvement, and become established upon a more substantial basis, at much higher prices. A dividend of four per cent, payable on the first of July, has been determined on, and when the present management makes a move in that dividend stockholders may depend upon its permanency. Hareafter regular semi-annual dividends will be paid, unless some unforeseen disastrous accident should occur to prevent it.

After the adjournment of the board this afternoon the following sales of stocks were made at auction:—

during the week ending Saturday, May 13, amounted to \$16,058. Total receipts from January 1 to May 13, 1854, \$239,675.

The bill authorizing the coinage of five and ten eagle gold pieces has been up in the Senate for consideration. The bill provides for the coinage of one hundred dollar gold coins, weighing each 2,580 grains, and fifty dollar gold coins, weighing each 1,290 grains, to be of the present standard of fineness. The principal points of the bill are as follows:—

Section 2 provides for procuring necessary dies and apparatus for coinage, and authorizes the President to determine the devices, mottoes, and figures.

Section 3 declares such coins a legal tender.

Section 4 provides that the director of the mint, in the regulations for the Assay Office in New York, shall place the depositors of gold buillion in that office on the same footing as depositors of gold buillion in that office on the same footing as depositors of gold in the mint at Philadelphia and the branch mints.

Section 5 declares that it shall be optional for persons depositing gold or silver buillion or foreign coins at the New York Assay Office to receive the mint value of the same in refined bars or in unrefined bars of the identical metal so deposited; such bars to be stamped with the weight, fineness, and mint value. All laws authorizing any other mode of payment for deposits are hereby repealed.

act.

Section 13 is in the following words:—That in adjusting the weights of gold coins authorized by this act, the following deviations from srandard weight shall not be exceeded in any of the single pieces, namely, in the teasure piece one-half of a grain—and that in weighting a large number of pieces together, when delivered by the chief coiner to the Treasurer, and from the Treasurer to depositors, the deviation from standard weight shall not exceed seven pennyweights in one thousand five eagle pieces.

The warrants entered on the books at the Treasury De.

one thousand five eagle pieces.

The warrants entered on the books at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 29th of May, were:— 

mains a considerable quantity of most commodities, es-pecially inferior fabrics, upon the market, which owners are endeavoring to sell as best they can, both in private and through the auction rooms. By neither of these means, however, are they apt to attain their object, except at ruinously low rates, which weak factors dread to take, though, unfortunately for themselves, these have, on the main, miserable supplies on hand, for which they can only find customers by "boldly facing the music" and letting off their stocks on buyers' own terms. at talking with a friend about this class of dry goods dealers' embarrassments, we obtained some additional knowledge of their cause—namely, the deplorable credit syswhich manufacturers, who strive more for the reputation of extensive, than skilful, producers, use with such force as to entrap the unwary operators, whose to which they are subjected, in offers of supplies of goods on time and such securities as they can provide, save themselves from destruction, and the trade at large from serious injury. We have always and carnestly advocat, d the abandonment and discountenance of this old, but not the less vicious system of giving credit—hence, we need not enlar, which this point at present. It will be sufficient for us to give it as our opinion, that if our most respectable and it, unritial manufacturers and merchants would but renounce and oppose this stale and per-nicious practice, they would not any serve themselves in-

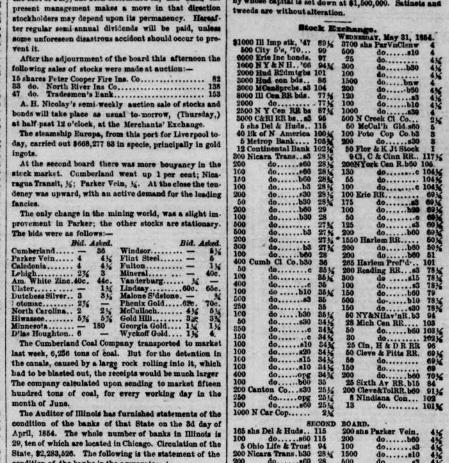
nicious practice, they would not adjusted in the dividually, but the public generally.

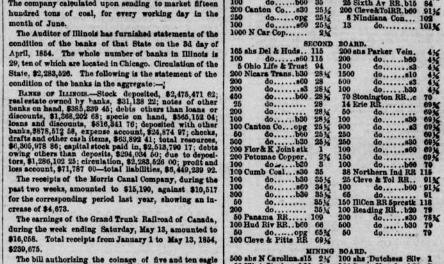
Brown and bleached sheetings and ah course, the tire and languid, the poorest styles being, out drills most depressed. Leading makes of denims an dy are saleable and firm. Good styles of duck find respurchasers at unchanged quotations. Ginghams and lawns are quiet, though pretty stiffly held. Osnaburgs are in good supply and heavy in price, though being rather more sought after. Printing cloths are in fair request at steady rates. Prints are without variation. Stripes and ticks sell slowly at old figures. We subjoin a commarative ticks sell slowly at old figures. We subjoin a comparative statement of the exports hence of cotton goods during

five months (to date) of | Rive months (to date) of | 1853. | 1854. | Decrease. Increase. | January. | pkgs. | 1,825 | 260 | 1,595 | — February | 4,799 | 788 | 4,011 | — March | 1,633 | 3,754 | — 2,121 | Aprill. | 6,7564 | 3,905 | 3,958 | — May | 1,160 | 6,121 | — 4,931

Total ..... pkgs. 17,281 14,829 2,452 Woollen productions remain extremely quiet at very low prices, with fair stocks in market, that is, fair as to quantity, not as to quality, for in the latter respect, the supplies now here are, in the main, wretchedly defi-cient. Elankets are not noticed at all. Cassimeres are cient. Elankets are not noticed at all. Cassimeres are sparingly dealt in at irregular figures. The preparations for the fall trade, now being made, are tolerably extensive and well considered. Hence, we may look for propitions

results. Cloths and doeskins are unchanged. Jeans appear quiet and languid. Linseys are in rather better demand at former rates. Nothing of any consequence has been done in mouslin delaines. The supplies of this species of goods, intended for the fall season, are now being manufactured. They will embrace an ample and a choice assortment, including the production of a new company, the Pacific mills, at Lawrence, Mass., owned by a company whose capital is set down at \$1,500,000. Satinets and tweeds are without alteration.





| MINING BOARD. | 100 ahs Dutchess Silv 1 | CITY TRADE REPORT.

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Section 6 repeals all laws authorizing any foreign gold or rilver coins to pass current as money, or in payment of debts. The director of the mint to report annually the average weight, fineness, and mint value of foreign coins imported into the United States.

Section 7 makes it lawful for the Director of the Mint, under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Transury, to provide for striking medials for States, Territories, &c. The expense of striking such assistant treasures the department to increase the salary of leaves the salary of elerks in the Callfornia Branch Mint to \$3,000 each.

Section 1 provides that all appointments of clerks and assistants in the offices of the Assistant Treasures. However, not to exceed a few hundred bales. The quotations were shall be made, with the approval of the President, by and the salary of the full device of the faithful performance of duty.

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Liverpool, at which 5,000 bushels were engaged; and 165 boxes and casks of bacon were engaged at 20s., and about 300 a 400 bales of cotton at 7-32d. for compressed to 3/c. To Havre, some cotton was going forward at 3/c., and bone at 3/c. Ashes were at 7c. a 9c. To Bremen, some fustle by the Bremen clipper was engaged at 20s.; quercitron bark at 20s., and measurement goods at 25s. The ship Trople was chartered for Antwerp, on terms not stated. To California, rates were without change, and ranged at 45c. a 50c. per foot measurement.

FRUIT.—Sales of 250 boxes bunch raisins were made at 27 to a \$2 72%.

HAY was selling slowly at 85c. for shipment, and \$1 for local use, per 100 lbs.

HIMF.—The stock of American dew-rotted in this market amounted to about 1,025 bales undressed, and 618 bales dressed.

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LHEZ.—Rockland was moderately dealt in at 37%c. a 90c. for common, and \$1.30 for lump, per bhl.

Molasses.—The transactions embraced 150 bbls. New Orleans at 22c. a 23c., and 300 do. do. on private terms. Ours.—Whale, sperm and olive, were stiffy held, but not in much request. Linseed was dull and heavy, with small sales from store, at \$7c. a \$8c. per gallon. Lard declined to 75c. a \$9c. per gallon, with a trifing business.

Provisions.—Pork, favored buyers. The day's sales included 1,000 bbls, at \$13.50 for mess, and \$12.25 for prime per bbl. Sales were also made of 400 plags. out meats at previous figures; 700 bbls. lard at 9%c. a 9%c. per lb; and \$90 bbls. beef at unchanged prices. Butter and chees ruled about the same.

REAL EXPATE.—Sales at suction.—I lot on southwest corner of Fifth avenue, and 129th street, \$1,055; 6 on west side, of Fifth avenue, 25 feet south of 129th street, each \$620; 1 on northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 129th street, \$10.05; 6 on west side, of Fifth avenue, each \$400; 5 on south side of 129th street, 110 feet west of Fifth avenue, each \$575; 1 on northwest corner of Sixth avenue and 1224 street, 105 feet west of Fifth avenue, each \$575; 1 on northwest corner of 185th street and Sixth avenue, \$735; 2 on Eighty-cixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenue, \$20; 2 on north side of 1424 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$25 on north side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$25 on north side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$250; 2 on north side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$355; 2 on Eighty-cixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenue, \$250; 1 on north-side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$250; 2 on north side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$250; 2 on north-side of 1824 street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, \$250; 1 on north-side of 1824 street, bot ween Sixth and Seventh aven

4 1/2 a 4 1/2 c., and 600 boxes brown Havama at 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 c.

Take—We append a detailed report of this forencom's lei—Fer ships John Eertram and Huntington: Ooleng the Half chasts extra fine 32 1/2 c. per 16; 25 do. fineat 36 do. do. 29c.; 103 do. do. 25c.; 60 do. do. 27 1/2 c. 30c.; 39 1/4; 100 do. fine 27c.; 30c do. superior and 618 1/9 do. do. 1/2 c. 1/2 do. superior and 618 1/2 do. fine 20c. Young Hyson—35 half chests extra lish breakfast 30c. 1/2 do. 1/2 do. do. and 30 do. superior, 35 1/2 c. do. 1/2 do. 1/2 c. do. do. and 30 do. superior, 35 1/2 c. do. 1/2 do. 1/2 do. do. and 30 do. superior, 35 1/2 c. do. 1/2 do. 1/2 do. do. and 30 do. superior, 36 1/2 do. extra 1/2 do. do. and 30 do. superior, 36 1/2 do. extra fine at 46c.; 11 2/3/c. Imperial—35 half chests for 3/2 do. and 40c.; 10c. 1/2 do. 1/2 do.

Domestic Markets.

New Esproed On Marker, May 23.—Sperm—The market remains without change. Sales have been made ed. 508 bbls. at 150c. and 1,000 do. at a price not transplred, but supposed at 160c. Whale—Market very quiet. Sales for the week 200 bbls. at 55c. 550 do. inferior, at 56c. 200 do. at a price not transplred. Wandebone—There has been an advance in prices since our last, and hollers are firm. We notice sales of 64,000 lbs. Polar, at 37c.; and 8,000 do. do., at 38c.